Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-73. (Canceled)

74. (Currently amended) A method for treating a wound comprising systemic administration of a therapeutically effective amount of oxandrolone in a pharmaceutically acceptable formulation, wherein the amount of oxandrolone administered is selected to increase the expression of type I procollagen and/or type III procollagen and is selected to provide a blood concentration level of 1-10 [[3]] micrograms/ml.

75. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the wound may be characterized as one or more of the following types of wound: pressure ulcers, incisional wounds, traumatic wounds, diabetic ulcers, ischemic ulcers, venous ulcers, gastric ulcers, and internal bruising.

76. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the wound is present in a patient whose body weight is less than their ideal body weight but who is not experiencing involuntary weight loss or chronic wasting and who is not in a catabolic state.

77. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the wound is present in a patient whose body weight is equal to or greater than their ideal body weight.

78. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not in a catabolic state.

79. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not experiencing involuntary weight loss or chronic wasting.

scleroderma, trachoma, vascular adhesions, pterigium, and/or keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS).

89. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the wound is not in need of treatment or prevention of neovascularization.

90. (Currently amended) A method for treating a wound comprising topical administration of a therapeutically effective amount of oxandrolone in a pharmaceutically acceptable formulation, wherein the amount of oxandrolone administered is selected to increase the expression of type I procollagen and/or type III procollagen and is selected to provide a concentration level of 3 micrograms/ml at the wound and/or tissues surrounding the wound.

91. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 90, wherein the wound is not in need of treatment or prevention of neovascularization.

92. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 90, wherein the wound may be characterized as one or more of the following types of wound: pressure ulcers, incisional wounds, traumatic wounds, diabetic ulcers, ischemic ulcers, venous ulcers, gastric ulcers, and internal bruising.

93. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 90, wherein the wound was caused by a force or occurrence external to the patient's body.

94. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 93, wherein the wound is not a burn.

95. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 90, wherein the wound was not caused by a disease or disorder.

96. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 95, wherein the wound is not a burn.

97. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 90, wherein the wound is an incisional wound, a wound caused by an accidental occurrence, or a wound caused by wear to the body.

80. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not suffering from an autoimmune disorder or disease, HIV infection, multiple sclerosis, or keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS).

81. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not suffering from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, an infectious disease which has caused or is causing involuntary weight loss, extensive surgery or severe trauma that has caused or is causing involuntary weight loss, alcoholic hepatitis, Turner's syndrome, constitutional delay of growth and puberty in boys, or Facioscapulohumeral Dystrophy (FSHD).

82. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the wound was caused by a force or occurrence external to the patient's body.

83. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 82, wherein the wound is not a burn.

84. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the wound was not caused by a disease or disorder.

85. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 84, wherein the wound is not a burn.

86. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 85, wherein the wound is an incisional wound, a wound caused by an accidental occurrence, or a wound caused by wear to the body.

87. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the patient is not yet suffering from delayed wound healing.

88. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 74, wherein the wound (a) is not an atherosclerotic lesion, an ocular lesions, or an immunopathological lesion in lacrimal tissue and (b) is not caused by head trauma, spinal trauma, septic or traumatic shock, stroke, hemorrhagic shock, cancer, arthritis, arteriosclerosis, angiofibroma, arteriovenous malformations, corneal graft neovascularization, diabetic retinopathy, granulations, burns, hemangioma, hemophilia joints, hypertrophic scars, neovascular glaucoma, nonunion fractures, Osler-Weber Syndrome, psoriasis, pyogenic granuloma, retrolental fibroplasia,

98. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 90, wherein the patient is not yet suffering from delayed wound healing.

99. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 90, wherein the wound (a) is not an atherosclerotic lesion, an ocular lesions, or an immunopathological lesion in lacrimal tissue and (b) is not caused by head trauma, spinal trauma, septic or traumatic shock, stroke, hemorrhagic shock, cancer, arthritis, arteriosclerosis, angiofibroma, arteriovenous malformations, corneal graft neovascularization, diabetic retinopathy, granulations, burns, hemangioma, hemophilic joints, hypertrophic scars, neovascular glaucoma, nonunion fractures, Osler-Weber Syndrome, psoriasis, pyogenic granuloma, retrolental fibroplasia, scleroderma, trachoma, vascular adhesions, pterigium, and/or keratoconjunctivitis sicca (KCS).

100. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 90, wherein the wound is present in a patient whose body weight is less than their ideal body weight.

101. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 90, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is experiencing involuntary weight loss or chronic wasting or who is in a catabolic state.

102. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 90, wherein the wound is present in a patient whose body weight is equal to or greater than their ideal body weight.

103. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 90, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not in a catabolic state.

104. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 90, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not experiencing involuntary weight loss or chronic wasting.

105. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 90, wherein the wound is present in a patient whose body weight is less than their ideal body weight but who is not experiencing involuntary weight loss or chronic wasting and who is not and is not in a catabolic state.

106. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 90, wherein the wound is present in a patient who is not suffering from and has not recently suffered from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, an infectious disease which has caused or is causing involuntary weight loss, extensive surgery or severe trauma that has caused or is causing involuntary weight loss, alcoholic hepatitis, Turner's syndrome, constitutional delay of growth and puberty in boys, or Facioscapulohumeral Dystrophy (FSHD).

107. (New) The method of claim 74 wherein the wound is in a patient who is experiencing involuntary weight loss or chronic wasting or in a catabolic state.

108. (New) The method of claim 90 wherein the wound is in a patient who is experiencing involuntary weight loss or chronic wasting or in a catabolic state.

109. (New) The method of claim 74 wherein the amount of oxandrolone administered is selected to provide a blood concentration level of 1-3 micrograms/ml.

110. (New) The method of claim 74 wherein the amount of oxandrolone administered is selected to provide a blood concentration level of about 3 micrograms/ml.

111. (New) The method of claim 90 wherein the amount of oxandrolone administered is selected to provide a blood concentration level of 1-3 micrograms/ml.

112. (New) The method of claim 90 wherein the amount of oxandrolone administered is selected to provide a blood concentration level of about 3 micrograms/ml.